

pulations. It is also possible that the bundles of fibres with polypes attached are immersed into the sea, so that the leather-corals (which always cover other objects) continue their development, forming a larger or smaller covering. At all events, the siliceous axis appears to be foreign, and not living. It is an innocent fraud, which became a branch of industry, and which, like the transplanted spur on the head of a living cock, may be a source of silent pleasure to the sentimental speculating Japanese" (Monatsb. Berlin, 1860, pp. 181-182).

XXXVIII.—On new British Hydroida.

By the Rev. THOMAS HINCKS, B.A.

THE species that are briefly characterized in the following paper will be more fully described and figured in the general history of the British Hydroid Zoophytes on which I am now engaged, and which I hope will soon be ready for the press.

Subkingdom *CŒLENTERATA*.

Class *HYDROZOA*.

Order *HYDROIDA*.

Suborder *TUBULARIDA*.

Family *Corynidæ*.

Genus *CORYNE*.

C. vermicularis, n. sp.

Zoophyte forming dense shrubby tufts; *hydrocaulus* smooth, branched dichotomously, of a very light straw-colour and delicate texture, wavy, annulated, especially towards the base, the branches and upper portions of the stem often smooth or slightly wrinkled; *polypites* of great length (about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch when mature), stout, almost cylindrical for half their length, when extended, and then tapering off very gradually towards the oral extremity; tentacles in irregular and very distant whorls, rather stout, with large capitula, about twenty-five in number. *Reproductive sacs* borne at the base of the tentacles over the lower part of the body, spherical, shortly stalked.

Height of the tufts about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Distinguished by the great size and worm-like appearance of its polypites and the sparing distribution of the tentacles over the body.

Hab. Shetland, from deep water.

Suborder CAMPANULARIDA.

Family Campanularidæ.

Genus CAMPANULARIA.

a. With free gonozooids, of the *Obelia* type.

C. flabellata, n. sp.

Syn. *Campanularia gelatinosa*, Van Beneden, 'Les Campanulaires,' 33, pl. 1 & 2.

Hydrocaulus filiform, somewhat zigzag, branched, strongly annulated above the origin of the branches, of a dark horn-colour; *branches* given off at each bend of the stem, alternate, flexuous, rather short and fan-shaped, divided and subdivided dichotomously, and ringed above each division, forked immediately above the point of origin, the arms of the fork tending in opposite directions, and giving a subverticillate appearance to the ramification. *Hydrothecæ* alternate, short and subtriangular, with a wide aperture and an entire margin, borne on ringed and tapering pedicels of variable length. *Gonothecæ* axillary, ovate, pedicellate, slightly flattened at the top, with a short tubular orifice. The gonozooids are probably, like those of *C. geniculata* and *dichotoma*, of the *Obelia* type.

This species seems to have passed as a variety of *C. dichotoma*. It is, however, separated from it by a group of distinctive characters—the subverticillate habit, the flabelliform branches, the flexuous stem, the short subtriangular calycle, and the much larger size. *C. flabellata* attains a height of 8 or 10 inches.

Hab. Tenby, on rocks in tide-pools (Alder); Scotland (Sir J. Dalzell).

* Gonozooids unknown.

C. gigantea, n. sp.

Stem delicate, of a very light horn-colour and papyraceous texture, annulated at the base and below the calycle, irregularly and sparingly branched; *branches* erect, copies of the primary shoot, sometimes themselves branched. *Hydrothecæ* of enormous size, deeply campanulate, very wide at the top and for some way below it, and then tapering off gradually; length about double the greatest width, the rim cut into numerous broad and blunt teeth. *Gonothecæ* unknown.

Height about an inch.

The calycles of this well-marked form are many times as large as those of any other British species.

Hab. Lamash Bay, on shell (Prof. Wyville Thomson).

Genus GONOTHYRÆA, Allman.

G. hyalina, n. sp.

Shoots densely clustered on the creeping stolon, tall and

much branched; *main stems* very slightly flexuous, of a deep horn-colour below, becoming white and very delicate towards the upper extremity, strongly annulated at the base and above each division, giving off branches at each bend; *branches* erect, flexuous, very tender and hyaline, sometimes of great length and much ramified, ringed above every calycle and ramule. *Hydrothecæ* alternate, much elongated, slender, of very thin texture, with nearly parallel sides for two-thirds of the length, and then tapering off to the base, borne on ringed pedicels, the rim cut into numerous shallow denticles of castellated form, slightly indented at the top. *Gonothecæ* axillary, irregularly ovate, flattened at the top, and supported on a ringed stalk.

Height about 2 inches.

I place this fine species provisionally in the genus *Gonothyraea*. From the structure of the capsule I infer that this is its true position; but I have not traced the history of its reproduction.

Hab. Profusely investing *Tubularia*, *Halecium*, &c., from Shetland. I am indebted to J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., for my specimens.

CUSPIDELLA, nov. gen.

Hydrothecæ cylindrical or subcylindrical, sessile on a delicate creeping stolon, with a conical operculum, composed of many pieces. *Polypites* cylindrical, with a single verticil of filiform tentacles. Reproduction unknown.

C. humilis, n. sp.

Hydrothecæ very minute, subcylindrical, the upper portion divided into ten or twelve convergent segments, which form an operculum. *Gonothecæ* unknown.

The calyces of this curious species are little cylinders, terminating in a point above, and rising directly and without any trace of a pedicle from the creeping stolon.

Hab. On the stems of zoophytes: North Wales, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Shetland, Connemara.

Suborder SERTULARIDA.

Family Sertularidæ.

Genus SERTULARIA.

S. attenuata, n. sp.

Syn. *Sertularia rosacea*, Ellis, Corall. 9, pl. 4. fig. C; Johnston, Brit. Zooph. 470. (Specimen from Orkney, Lieut. Thomas.)
Sertularia pinaster, var., Johnston, Brit. Zooph. 72, figs. c, d.

Hydrocaulus straight, somewhat rigid, pinnately branched, often running out above into long tendril-like filaments, thickened

and bifid at the extremity; *branches* simple, or bearing one or two ramules, alternate, inclined upwards, sometimes furnished with tendrils. *Hydrothecæ* opposite, tubular, slender and gracefully curved, about half their length free and divergent, but not abruptly bent, with a plain suberect aperture. *Gonothecæ* (female) elongate-pyriform, tapering off below and expanding gradually upwards, bristling with strong spines above, arranged on six longitudinal ridges and extending down the upper third of the capsule; (male) ovate, with six longitudinal ridges, terminating above in angular points, the aperture central and sub-conical.

Allied to *S. rosacea*, with which and *S. pinaster* it has been confounded. It is more robust and rigid and of larger growth than the former of these species, and wants its delicate membranaceous texture. The reproductive capsules of the two are totally dissimilar.

Hab. On other zoophytes: North Devon, Cornwall, Brighton, Yorkshire coast, Peterhead (C. W. Peach).

I have also to record the occurrence of the following species on our coasts:—

Clava leptostyla, Agassiz.

On a mussel-shell from Morecambe Bay; obtained by Mr. F. H. West, of Leeds.

Gonothyræa gracilis, Sars.

Birterbuy Bay, Connemara; dredged by G. S. Brady, Esq.

XXXIX.—On *Glyptodon* and its Allies.

By HERMANN BURMEISTER.

FROM a recent French publication I learn that you have published in your valuable Journal a translation of my observations on the species of *Glyptodon* in the public museum of Buenos Ayres, which I published here in the 'Pharmaceutical Review' for 1863. That paper was written in the beginning of the year 1863, when I had in my possession only the entire skeleton referred to and a very few portions of the two other species, at that time the only ones known to me. Now, after the lapse of three years, I am acquainted with *eight* species found in this country; and I therefore send you these *further remarks* on the specific differences, in order to complete and correct my first publication.

I begin my further notices of the skeleton by correcting an error into which I have fallen in saying that the second bone of the neck, which M. Serres has now named "os mesocervicale,"